



Issued Date: June. 18, 2009

Model No.: V546H1 - LE1

Tentative

TFT LCD Tentative Specification

MODEL NO.: V546H1- LE1

Customer: _____
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Issued Date: June. 18, 2009

Model No.: V546H1 - LE1

Tentative

CONTENTS -

1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION	5
1.1 OVERVIEW	5
1.2 FEATURES	5
1.3 APPLICATION	5
1.4 GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS	5
1.5 MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS	5
2. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS.....	6
2.1 ABSOLUTE RATINGS OF ENVIRONMENT	6
2.2 ELECTRICAL ABSOLUTE RATINGS	7
3. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS.....	8
3.1.1 TFT LCD MODULE (Ta = 25 ± 2 °C).....	8
3.2 BACKLIGHT UNIT	10
4. BLOCK DIAGRAM OF INTERFACE.....	12
4.1 TFT LCD MODULE	12
5. INPUT TERMINAL PIN ASSIGNMENT	13
5.1 TFT LCD Module	13
5.2 BACKLIGHT UNIT	15
5.3 DRIVING BOARD UNIT	16
5.4 BLOCK DIAGRAM OF INTERFACE	17
5.5 LVDS INTERFACE	19
5.6 COLOR DATA INPUT ASSIGNMENT	20
6. INTERFACE TIMING	21
6.1 INPUT SIGNAL TIMING SPECIFICATIONS	21
6.2 POWER ON/OFF SEQUENCE	22
7. OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS	23
7.1 TEST CONDITIONS	23
7.2 OPTICAL SPECIFICATIONS	23
8. DEFINITION OF LABELS	27
8.1 CMO MODULE LABEL	27
9. Packaging	28
9.1 PACKING SPECIFICATIONS	28
9.2 PACKING METHOD	28
10. PRECAUTIONS	30
10.1 ASSEMBLY AND HANDLING PRECAUTIONS	30
10.2 SAFETY PRECAUTIONS	30
10.3 SAFETY STANDARDS	30



Issued Date: June. 18, 2009
Model No.: V546H1 - LE1

Tentative

11. MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTIC 31

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Issued Date: June. 18, 2009

Model No.: V546H1 - LE1

Tentative

REVISION HISTORY

Version	Date	Page (New)	Section	Description



Issued Date: June. 18, 2009

Model No.: V546H1 – LE1

Tentative

1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

1.1 OVERVIEW

V546H1-LE1 is a 54.6" TFT Liquid Crystal Display module with LED Backlight unit and 4ch-LVDS interface.

This module supports 1920 x 1080 HDTV format and can display true 1.073G colors (10-bit /color). The driving board module for backlight is built-in.

1.2 FEATURES

- High brightness (450nits)
- High contrast ratio (4000:1)
- Fast response time (Gray to Gray typical 4.5ms)
- High color saturation (80% NTSC)
- Full HDTV (1920 x 1080 pixels) resolution, true HDTV format
- DE (Data Enable) only mode
- LVDS (Low Voltage Differential Signaling) interface
- Optimized response time for 120/100 Hz frame rate
- Ultra wide viewing angle: Super MVA technology

1.3 APPLICATION

- Standard Living Room TVs.
- Public Display Application.
- Home Theater Application.
- MFM Application.

1.4 GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

Item	Specification	Unit	Note
Active Area	1209.6(H) x 680.4(V) (54.6" diagonal)	mm	(1)
Bezel Opening Area	1217.6 (H) x 688.4 (V)	mm	
Driver Element	a-si TFT active matrix	-	-
Pixel Number	1920x R.G.B. x 1080	pixel	-
Pixel Pitch(Sub Pixel)	0.21(H) x 0.63(V)	mm	-
Pixel Arrangement	RGB vertical stripe	-	-
Display Colors	1.073G	color	-
Display Operation Mode	Transmissive mode / Normally black	-	-
Surface Treatment	Anti-Glare coating (11% Low Haze) Hardness (3H)	-	(2)

Note (1) Please refer to the attached drawings in chapter 9 for more information about the front and back outlines.

Note (2) The spec of the surface treatment is temporarily for this phase. CMO reserves the rights to change this feature.

1.5 MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Item	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Module Size	Horizontal (H)	1266.1	1267.6	mm	Module Size
	Vertical (V)	737.2	738.4	mm	
	Depth (D)	11.3	12.3	mm	To Rear
		26.0	27.0	mm	To converter cover
	Weight		14340	g	Weight

Note (1)Please refer to the attached drawings for more information of front and back outline dimensions.

Note (2) Module Depth does not include connectors.



Issued Date: June. 18, 2009

Model No.: V546H1 - LE1

Tentative

2. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

2.1 ABSOLUTE RATINGS OF ENVIRONMENT

Item	Symbol	Value		Unit	Note
		Min.	Max.		
Storage Temperature	T_{ST}	-20	+60	°C	(1)
Operating Ambient Temperature	T_{OP}	0	50	°C	(1), (2)
Shock (Non-Operating)	S_{NOP}	$\pm X, \pm Y$	30	G	(3), (5)
		$\pm Z$	30		
Vibration (Non-Operating)	V_{NOP}	-	1.0	G	(4), (5)

Note (1) Temperature and relative humidity range is shown in the figure below.

- (a) 90 %RH Max. ($T_a \leq 40$ °C).
- (b) Wet-bulb temperature should be 39 °C Max. ($T_a > 40$ °C).
- (c) No condensation.

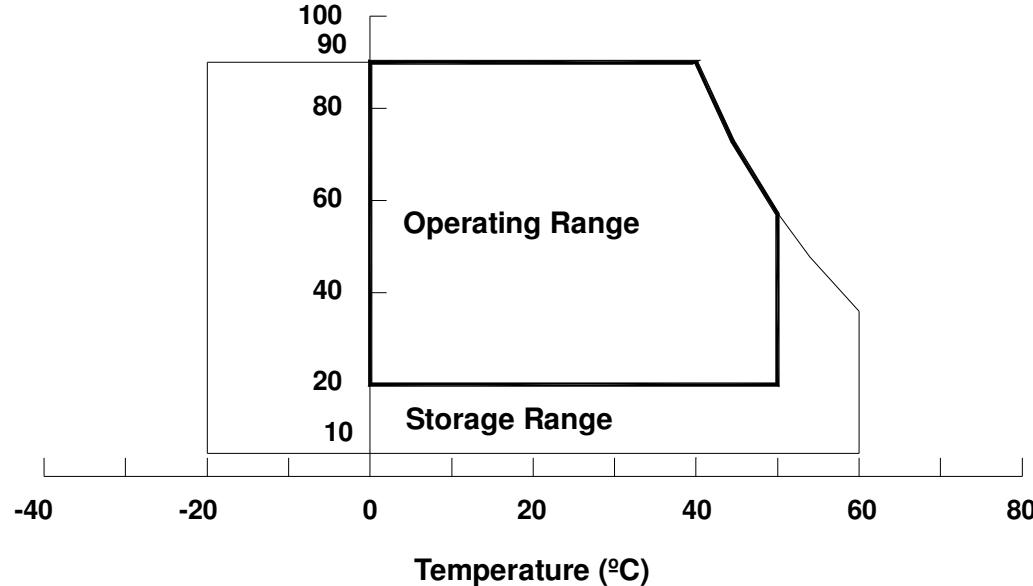
Note (2) The maximum operating temperature is based on the test condition that the surface temperature of display area is less than or equal to 65 °C with LCD module alone in a temperature controlled chamber. Thermal management should be considered in final product design to prevent the surface temperature of display area from being over 65 °C. The range of operating temperature may degrade in case of improper thermal management in final product design.

Note (3) 11 ms, half sine wave, 1 time for $\pm X, \pm Y, \pm Z$.

Note (4) 10 ~ 200 Hz, 10 min, 1 time each X, Y, Z.

Note (5) At testing Vibration and Shock, the fixture in holding the module has to be hard and rigid enough so that the module would not be twisted or bent by the fixture.

Relative Humidity (%RH)





Issued Date: June. 18, 2009
Model No.: V546H1 - LE1

Tentative

2.2 ELECTRICAL ABSOLUTE RATINGS

2.2.1 TFT LCD MODULE

Item	Symbol	Value		Unit	Note
		Min.	Max.		
Power Supply Voltage	V_{CC}	-0.3	13.5	V	(1)
Logic Input Voltage	V_{IN}	-0.3	3.6		

2.2.2 BACKLIGHT CONVERTER UNIT

Item	Symbol	Test Condition	Min.	Type	Max.	Unit	Note
Light Bar Voltage	V_W	$T_a = 25^\circ C$	-	-	60	V_{RMS}	
Converter Input Voltage	V_{BL}	-	0	-	30	V	
Control Signal Level	-	-	-0.3	-	7	V	

Note (1) Permanent damage to the device may occur if maximum values are exceeded. Function operation should be restricted to the conditions described under Normal Operating Conditions.

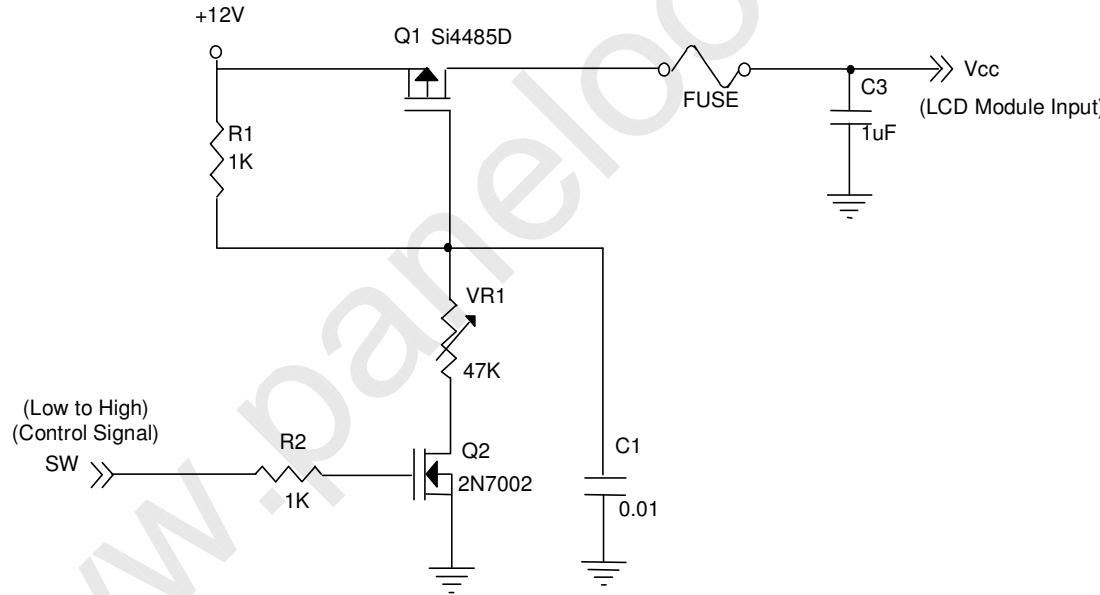
3. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1.1 TFT LCD MODULE ($T_a = 25 \pm 2 {}^\circ\text{C}$)

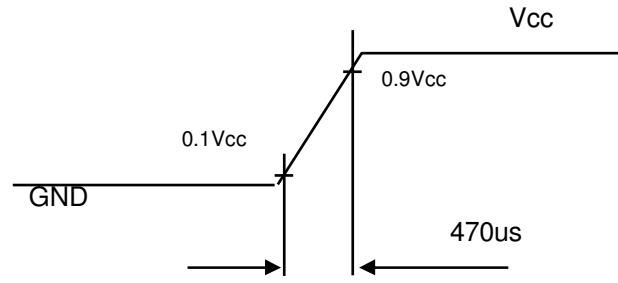
Parameter	Symbol	Value			Unit	Note
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Power Supply Voltage	V_{CC}	10.8	12.0	13.2	V	(1)
Power Supply Ripple Voltage	V_{RP}	-	-	350	mV	
Rush Current	I_{RUSH}	-	3.9	5	A	(2)
Power Supply Current	White	-	1.5	1.59	A	(3)
	Black	-	1.3	1.586	A	
	Horizontal one line stripe	-	2.9	3.5	A	
LVDS Interface	Common Input Voltage	V_{LVC}	1.125	1.25	1.375	V
CMOS Interface	Terminating Resistor	R_T		100		Ohm
	Input High Threshold Voltage	V_{IH}	2.7	-	3.3	V
	Input Low Threshold Voltage	V_{IL}	0	-	0.7	V

Note (1) The module should be always operated within the above ranges.

Note (2) Measurement condition:



Vcc rising time is 470us



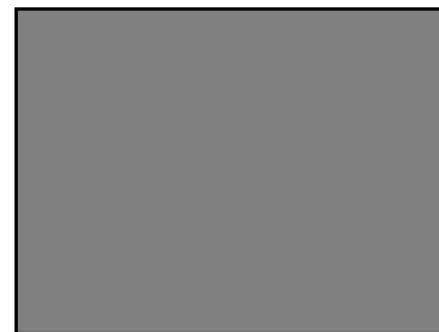
Note (3) The specified power supply current is under the conditions at $V_{cc} = 12V$, $T_a = 25 \pm 2^{\circ}C$, $f_v = 120$ Hz, whereas a power dissipation check pattern below is displayed.

a. White Pattern



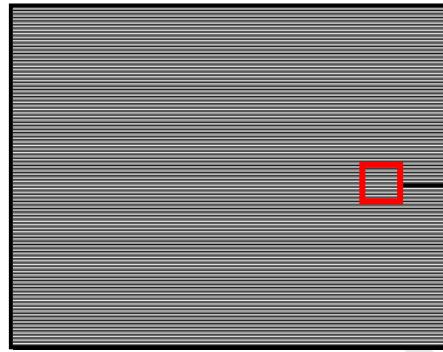
Active Area

b. Black Pattern



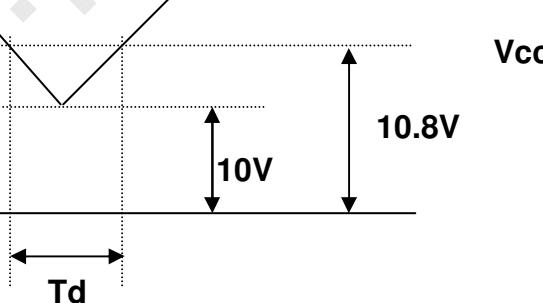
Active Area

c. Horizontal one line stripe



Active Area

3.1.2 V_{cc} Power Dip Condition:



Dip condition: $10V \leq V_{cc} \leq 10.8V$, $T_d \leq 20ms$

3.2 BACKLIGHT UNIT

3.2.1 LED LIGHT BARCHARACTERISTICS ($T_a = 25 \pm 2 {}^\circ\text{C}$)

Parameter	Symbol	Value			Unit	Note
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Light Bar Voltage	V_W	-	-	44.2	V_{RMS}	$I_L = 60 \text{ mA}$
Forward Voltage	V_f	3.1	3.3	3.5	V_{RMS}	$I_L = 60 \text{ mA}$
LED Current	I_L	TBD	60	TBD	mA_{RMS}	

3.2.2 CONVERTER CHARACTERISTICS ($T_a = 25 \pm 2 {}^\circ\text{C}$)

Parameter	Symbol	Value			Unit	Note
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Power Consumption	P_{BL}	-	206	TBD	W	
Inverter Input Voltage	V_{BL}	22.8	24	25.2	V_{DC}	
Inverter Input Current	I_{BL}	-	TBD	-	A	
Oscillating Frequency	F_W	TBD	TBD	TBD	kHz	
Dimming Frequency	F_B	150	160	170	Hz	
Minimum Duty Ratio	D_{MIN}	-	5	-	%	

3.2.3 CONVERTER INTERFACE CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Value			Unit	Note	
			Min.	Typ.	Max.			
On/Off Control Voltage	ON	VBLON	—	2.0	—	5.0	V	
	OFF		—	0	—	0.8	V	
Internal PWM Control Voltage	MAX	VIPWM	—	3.15	—	3.45	V	maximum duty ratio
	MIN		—	—	0	—	V	minimum duty ratio
External PWM Control Voltage	HI	VEPWM	—	2.0	—	5.0	V	Duty on
	LO		—	0	—	0.8	V	Duty off
Status Signal	HI	Status	—	3.0	3.3	3.6	V	Normal
	LO		—	0	—	0.8	V	Abnormal
VBL Rising Time		Tr1	—	30	—	—	ms	10%-90% V_{BL}
VBL Falling Time		Tf1	—	30	—	—	ms	
Control Signal Rising Time		Tr	—	—	—	100	ms	
Control Signal Falling Time		Tf	—	—	—	100	ms	
PWM Signal Rising Time		TPWMR	—	—	—	50	us	
PWM Signal Falling Time		TPWMF	—	—	—	50	us	
Input Impedance		Rin	—	1	—	—	MΩ	

PWM Delay Time	TPWM	—	100	—	—	ms	
BLON Delay Time	T_{on}	—	300	—	—	ms	
	T_{on1}	—	300	—	—	ms	
BLON Off Time	Toff	—	300	—	—	ms	

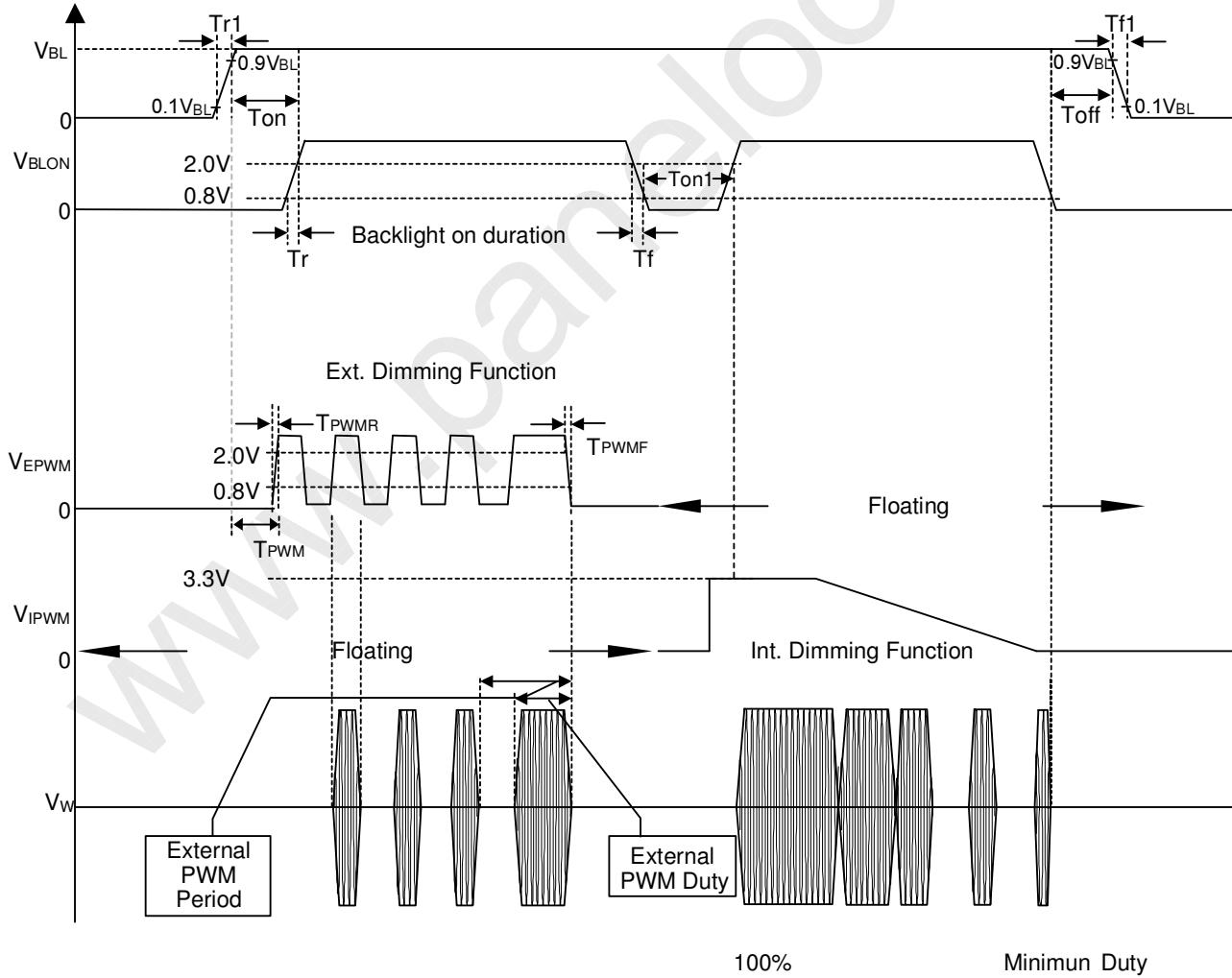
Note (1) The Dimming signal should be valid before backlight turns on by BLON signal. It is inhibited to change the internal/external PWM signal during backlight turn on period.

Note (2) The power sequence and control signal timing are shown in the following figure. For a certain reason, the converter has a possibility to be damaged with wrong power sequence and control signal timing.

Note (3) While system is turned ON or OFF, the power sequences must follow as below descriptions:

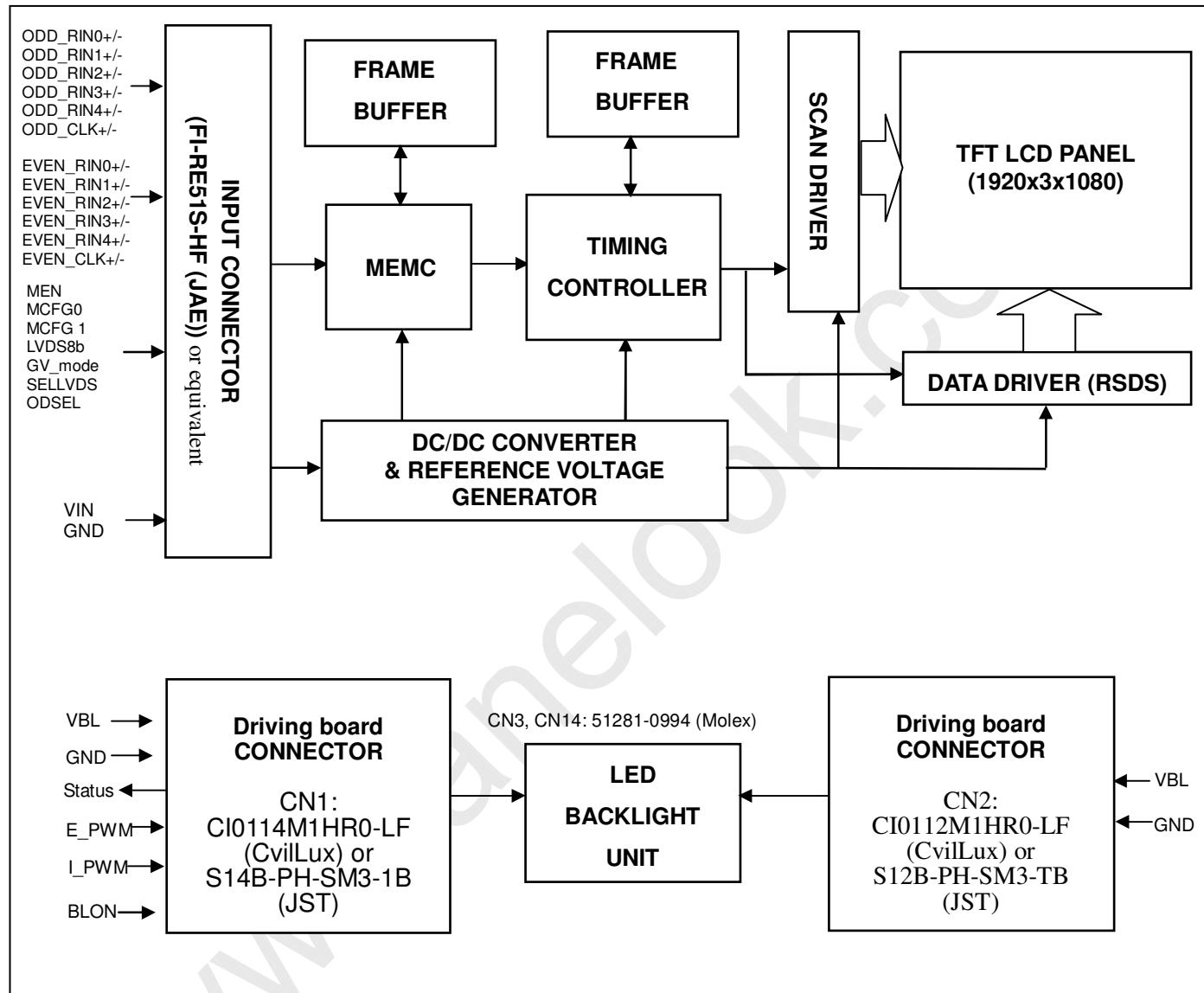
Turn ON sequence: VBL → PWM signal → BLON

Turn OFF sequence: BLOFF → PWM signal → VBL



4. BLOCK DIAGRAM OF INTERFACE

4.1 TFT LCD MODULE





Issued Date: June. 18, 2009

Model No.: V546H1 – LE1

Tentative

5 .INPUT TERMINAL PIN ASSIGNMENT

5.1 TFT LCD Module

CNF1 Connector Pin Assignment (FI-RE41S-HF(JAE) or equivalent)

Pin	Name	Description	Note
1	GND	Ground	(1)
2	N.C.	No Connection	
3	N.C.	No Connection	
4	N.C.	No Connection	
5	N.C.	No Connection	
6	N.C.	No Connection	
7	N.C.	No Connection	
8	N.C.	No Connection	
9	GND	Ground	
10	CH3_ON	Third Pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Channel 0	(4)
11	CH3_OP	Third Pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Channel 0	
12	CH3_1N	Third Pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Channel 1	
13	CH3_1P	Third Pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Channel 1	
14	CH3_2N	Third Pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Channel 2	
15	CH3_2P	Third Pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Channel 2	
16	GND	Ground	
17	CH3_CLKN	Third Pixel Negative LVDS differential clock input.	
18	CH3_CLKP	Third Pixel Positive LVDS differential clock input.	
19	GND	Ground	
20	CH3_3N	Third Pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Channel 3	(4)
21	CH3_3P	Third Pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Channel 3	
22	CH3_4N	Third Pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Channel 4	
23	CH3_4P	Third Pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Channel 4	
24	N.C.	No Connection	(1)
25	N.C.	No Connection	
26	CH4_ON	Fourth Pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Channel 0	(4)
27	CH4_OP	Fourth Pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Channel 0	
28	CH4_1N	Fourth Pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Channel 1	
29	CH4_1P	Fourth Pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Channel 1	
30	CH4_2N	Fourth Pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Channel 2	
31	CH4_2P	Fourth Pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Channel 2	
32	GND	Ground	
33	CH4_CLKN	Fourth Pixel Negative LVDS differential clock input.	
34	CH4_CLKP	Fourth Pixel Positive LVDS differential clock input.	
35	GND	Ground	
36	CH4_3N	Fourth Pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Channel 3	(4)
37	CH4_3P	Fourth Pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Channel 3	
38	CH4_4N	Fourth Pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Channel 4	
39	CH4_4P	Fourth Pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Channel 4	
40	N.C.	No Connection	(1)
41	N.C.	No Connection	



Issued Date: June. 18, 2009

Model No.: V546H1 – LE1

Tentative

CNF2 Connector Pin Assignment (FI-RE51S-HF (JAE) or equivalent)

Pin	Name	Description	Note
1	N.C.	No Connection	(1)
2	N.C.	No Connection	
3	N.C.	No Connection	
4	N.C.	No Connection	
5	ODSEL	Overdrive Lookup Table Selection	(3)
6	N.C.	No Connection	(1)
7	SELLVDS	LVDS data format Selection	(2)
8	N.C.	No Connection	(1)
9	N.C.	No Connection	
10	N.C.	No Connection	
11	GND	Ground	
12	CH1_0N	First Pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Channel 0	(4)
13	CH1_0P	First Pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Channel 0	
14	CH1_1N	First Pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Channel 1	
15	CH1_1P	First Pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Channel 1	
16	CH1_2N	First Pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Channel 2	
17	CH1_2P	First Pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Channel 2	
18	GND	Ground	
19	CH1_CLKN	First Pixel Negative LVDS differential clock input.	
20	CH1_CLKP	First Pixel Positive LVDS differential clock input.	
21	GND	Ground	
22	CH1_3N	First Pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Channel 3	(4)
23	CH1_3P	First Pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Channel 3	
24	CH1_4N	First Pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Channel 4	
25	CH1_4P	First Pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Channel 4	
26	N.C.	No Connection	(1)
27	N.C.	No Connection	
28	CH2_0N	Second Pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Channel 0	(4)
29	CH2_0P	Second Pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Channel 0	
30	CH2_1N	Second Pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Channel 1	
31	CH2_1P	Second Pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Channel 1	
32	CH2_2N	Second Pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Channel 2	
33	CH2_2P	Second Pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Channel 2	
34	GND	Ground	
35	CH2_CLKN	Second Pixel Negative LVDS differential clock input.	
36	CH2_CLKP	Second Pixel Positive LVDS differential clock input.	
37	GND	Ground	
38	CH2_3N	Second Pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Channel 3	(4)
39	CH2_3P	Second Pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Channel 3	
40	CH2_4N	Second Pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Channel 4	
41	CH2_4P	Second Pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Channel 4	
42	N.C.	No Connection	(1)
43	N.C.	No Connection	
44	GND	Ground	
45	GND	Ground	



46	GND	Ground	
47	N.C.	No Connection	(1)
48	Vin	Power input (+12V)	
49	Vin	Power input (+12V)	
50	Vin	Power input (+12V)	
51	Vin	Power input (+12V)	

Note (1) Please be reserved to open.

Note (2) Low or Open: VESA Format(default), connect to GND. High: JEIDA Format, connect to +3.3V.

Note (3) Overdrive lookup table selection. The overdrive lookup table should be selected in accordance with the frame rate to optimize image quality.

ODSEL	Note
L	Lookup table was optimized for 120 Hz frame rate.
H	Lookup table was optimized for 100 Hz frame rate.

Note (4) LVDS 4-Port Data Mapping

Port	CH of LVDS	Data Stream
1st Port	First pixel	1, 5, 9,, 1913, 1917
2nd Port	Second pixel	2, 6, 10,, 1914, 1918
3rd Port	Third pixel	3, 7, 11,, 1915, 1919
4th Port	Fourth pixel	4, 8, 12,, 1916, 1920

5.2 BACKLIGHT UNIT

The pin configuration for the housing and the leader wire is shown in the table below.

CN3-CN13: SM02-BDAS-3-TB (JST)

Pin	Name	Description	Wire Color
1	HV	High Voltage	Pink
2	HV	High Voltage	White

Note (1) The backlight interface housing for high voltage side is a model SM02-BDAS-3-TB, manufactured by JST.



5.3 DRIVING BOARD UNIT

CN1(Header): CI0114M1HR0-LF (CviLux)

Pin №	Symbol	Feature
1	VBL	+24V
2		
3		
4		
5		
6	GND	GND
7		
8		
9		
10		
11	Status	Normal (3.3V) Abnormal (0V)
12	E_PWM	External PWM Control
13	I_PWM	Internal PWM Control
14	BLON	BL ON/OFF

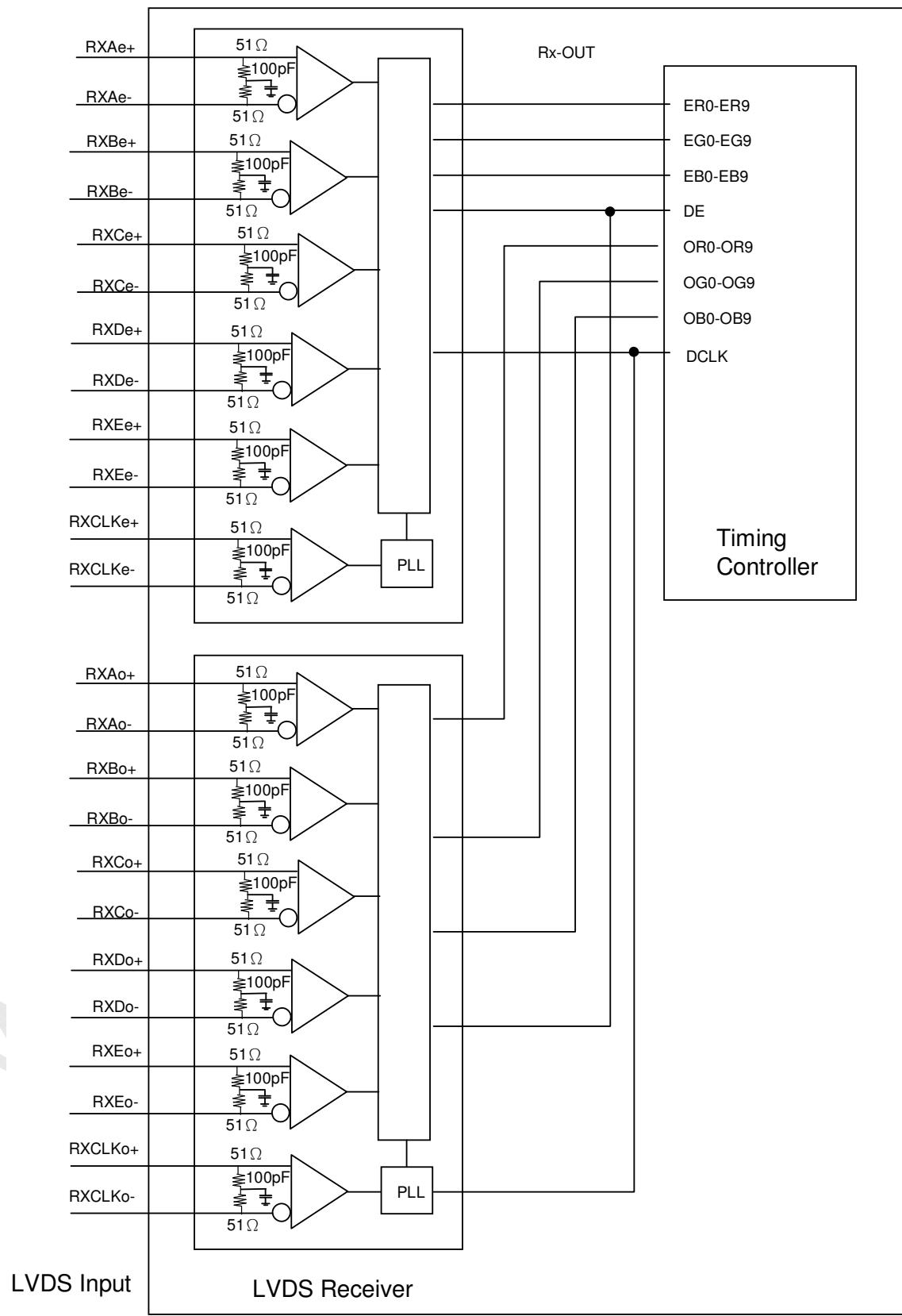
Note (1) Pin 12: External PWM control (use pin 12): Pin 13 must open.

Note (2) Pin 13: Internal PWM control (use pin 13): Pin 12 must open.

Note (3) Pin 12 and Pin 13 can't open in the same period.

Pin №	Symbol	Feature
1	VBL	+24V
2		
3		
4		
5		
6	GND	GND
7		
8		
9		
10		
11	NC	NC
12	NC	NC

5.4 BLOCK DIAGRAM OF INTERFACE





Issued Date: Jun. 10, 2009

Model No.: V546H1 - LE1

Tentative

ER0~ER9 : Even pixel R data

EG0~EG9 : Even pixel G data

EB0~EB9 : Even pixel B data

OR0~OR9 : Odd pixel R data

OG0~OG9: Odd pixel G data

OB0~OB9 : Odd pixel B data

DE : Data enable signal

DCLK : Data clock signal

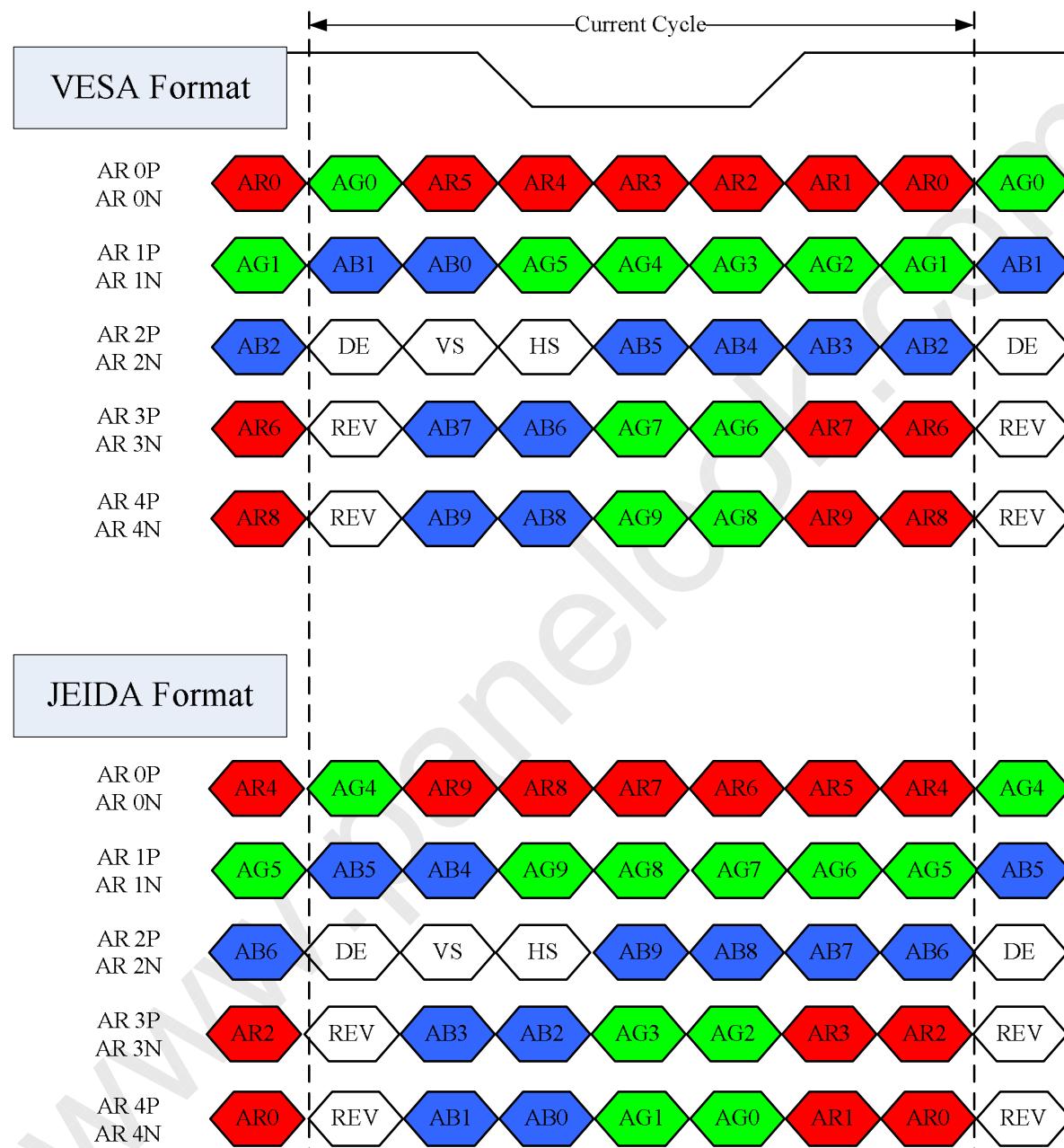
Note (1) The system must have the transmitter to drive the module.

Note (2) LVDS cable impedance shall be 50 ohms per signal line or about 100 ohms per twist-pair line when it is used differentially.

5.5 LVDS INTERFACE

VESA Format : SELLVDS = L or Open

JEIDA Format : SELLVDS = H



AR0~AR9: First Pixel R Data (9; MSB, 0; LSB)

AG0~AG9: First Pixel G Data (9; MSB, 0; LSB)

AB0~AB9: First Pixel B Data (9; MSB, 0; LSB)

DE : Data enable signal

DCLK : Data clock signal

RSVD : Reserved



5.6 COLOR DATA INPUT ASSIGNMENT

The brightness of each primary color (red, green and blue) is based on the 10-bit gray scale data input for the color. The higher the binary input, the brighter the color. The table below provides the assignment of color versus data input.

Color	Data Signal																												
	Red										Green								Blue										
	R9	R8	R7	R6	R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	G9	G8	G7	G6	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	B9	B8	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1
Basic Colors	Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Blue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Cyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Magenta	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Yellow	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	White	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gray Scale Of Red	Red (0) / Dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red (2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	Red (1021)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red (1022)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red (1023)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green (0) / Dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gray Scale Of Green	Green (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green (2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	Green (1021)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green (1022)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green (1023)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Blue (0) / Dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Blue (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Gray Scale Of Blue	Blue (2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	Blue (1021)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
	Blue (1022)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
	Blue (1023)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Note (1) 0: Low Level Voltage, 1: High Level Voltage



6. INTERFACE TIMING

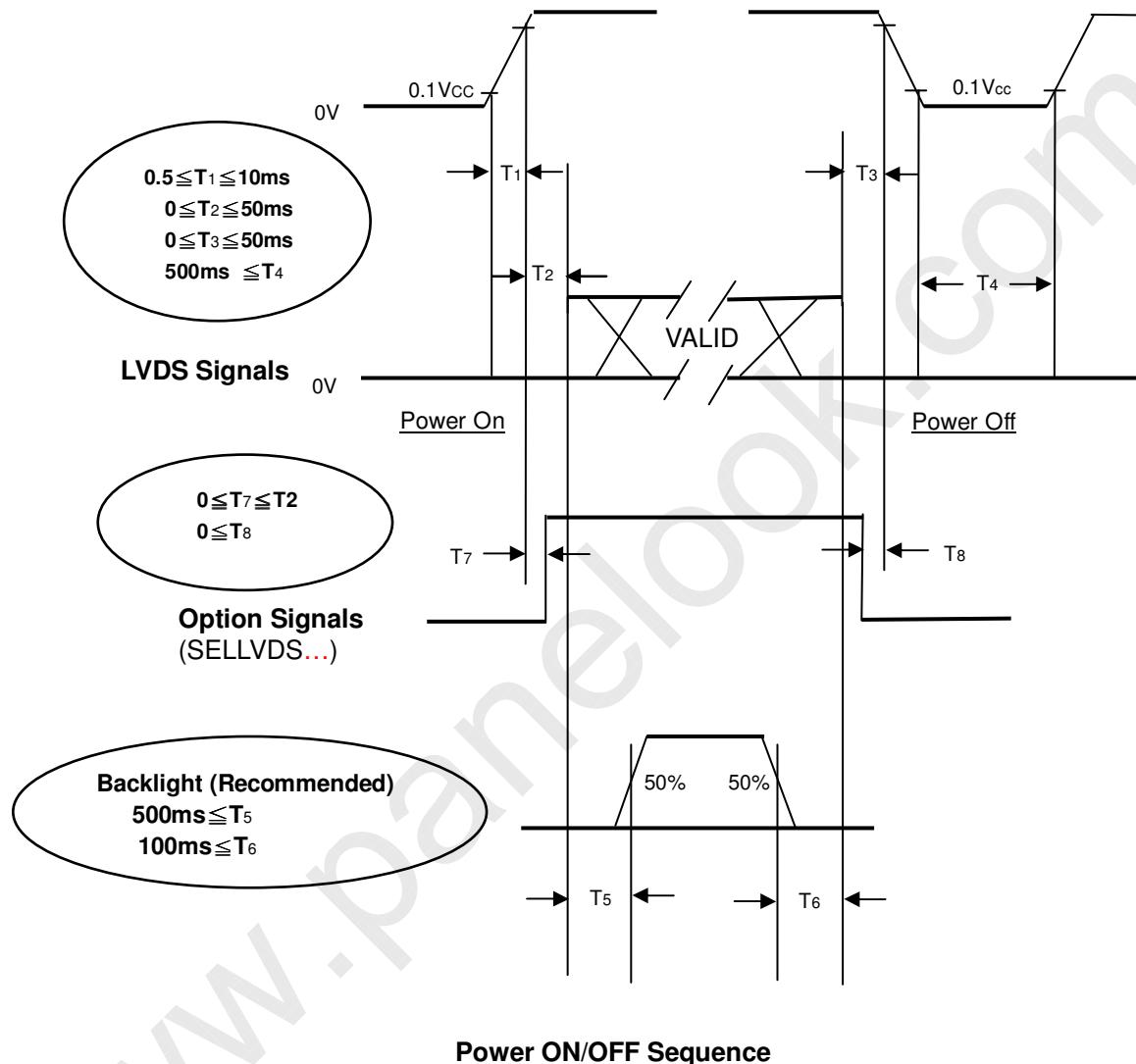
6.1 INPUT SIGNAL TIMING SPECIFICATIONS

The input signal timing specifications are shown as the following table and timing diagram.

Signal	Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
LVDS Receiver Clock	Frequency	1/Tc	60	74.25	78	MHz	-
	Input cycle to cycle jitter	Trcl	-	-	200	ps	-
LVDS Receiver Data	Setup Time	Tlvsu	600	-	-	ps	-
	Hold Time	Tlvhd	600	-	-	ps	-
Vertical Active Display Term	Frame Rate		117	120	123	Hz	-
			94	100	106		
	Total	Tv	1115	1125	1135	Th	Tv=Tvd+Tvb
	Display	Tvd	1080	1080	1080	Th	-
Horizontal Active Display Term	Blank	Tvb	35	45	55	Th	-
	Total	Th	525	550	575	Tc	Th=Thd+Thb
	Display	Thd	480	480	480	Tc	4ch-LVDS interface
	Blank	Thb	45	70	95	Tc	-

6.2 POWER ON/OFF SEQUENCE

To prevent a latch-up or DC operation of LCD module, the power on/off sequence should follow the diagram below.



Note:

- (1) The supply voltage of the external system for the module input should follow the definition of Vcc.
- (2) Apply the lamp voltage within the LCD operation range. When the backlight turns on before the LCD operation or the LCD turns off before the backlight turns off, the display may momentarily become abnormal screen.
- (3) In case of VCC is in off level, please keep the level of input signals on the low or high impedance.
- (4) T4 should be measured after the module has been fully discharged between power off and on period.
- (5) Interface signal shall not be kept at high impedance when the power is on.



7. OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

7.1 TEST CONDITIONS

Item	Symbol	Value	Unit
Ambient Temperature	T _a	25±2	°C
Ambient Humidity	H _a	50±10	%RH
Supply Voltage	V _{CC}	12V	V
Input Signal		According to typical value in "3. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS"	
LED Current	I _L	60.0±	mA

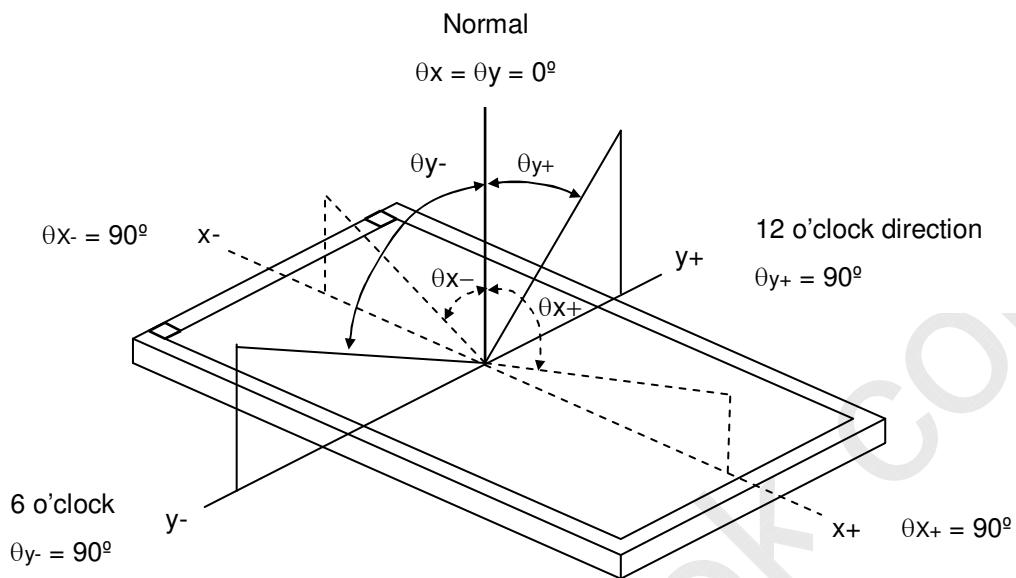
7.2 OPTICAL SPECIFICATIONS

The relative measurement methods of optical characteristics are shown in 7.2. The following items should be measured under the test conditions described in 7.1 and stable environment shown in Note (6).

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note		
Contrast Ratio	CR		(3000)	(4000)	-	-	Note (2)		
Response Time	Gray to gray		-	(4.5)	9	ms	Note (3)		
Center Luminance of White	L _c		(350)	(450)	-	cd/m ²	Note (4)		
White Variation	δW		-	-	(1.3)	-	Note (7)		
Cross Talk	CT		-	-	(4)	%	Note (5)		
Color Chromaticity	Red	θ _x =0°, θ _y =0° Viewing angle at normal direction	Typ.-0.03	(0.658)	Typ.+0.03	-	Note (6)		
				(0.319)		-			
	Green			(0.294)		-			
				(0.622)		-			
	Blue			(0.151)		-			
				(0.059)		-			
	White			0.280		-			
				0.290		-			
	Color Gamut		(76)	(80)	-	%	NTSC		
Viewing Angle	Horizontal	CR≥20	80	88	-	Deg.	Note (1)		
			80	88	-				
	Vertical		80	88	-				
			80	88	-				

Note (1) Definition of Viewing Angle (θ_x , θ_y):

Viewing angles are measured by Eldim EZ-Contrast 160R



Note (2) Definition of Contrast Ratio (CR):

The contrast ratio can be calculated by the following expression.

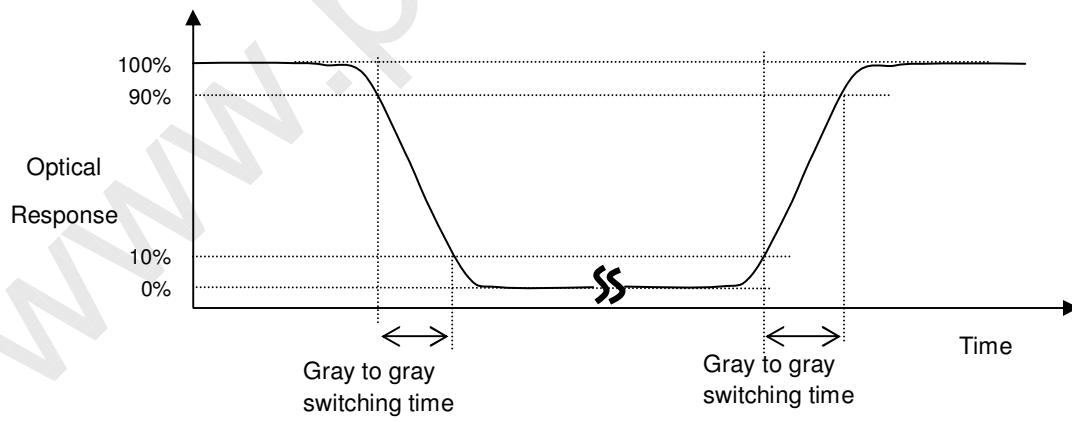
$$\text{Contrast Ratio (CR)} = L_{1023} / L_0$$

L_{1023} : Luminance of gray level 1023

L_0 : Luminance of gray level 0

$CR = CR (5)$, where $CR (X)$ is corresponding to the Contrast Ratio of the point X at the figure in Note (7)

Note (3) Definition of Gray to Gray Switching Time :



The driving signal means the signal of gray level 0, 255, 511, 767, and 1023.

Gray to gray average time means the average switching time of gray level 0, 255, 511, 767, 1023 to each other .

Note (4) Definition of Luminance of White (L_c):

Measure the luminance of gray level 1023 at center point.

$L_c = L(5)$, where $L(x)$ is corresponding to the luminance of the point X at the figure in Note (7).

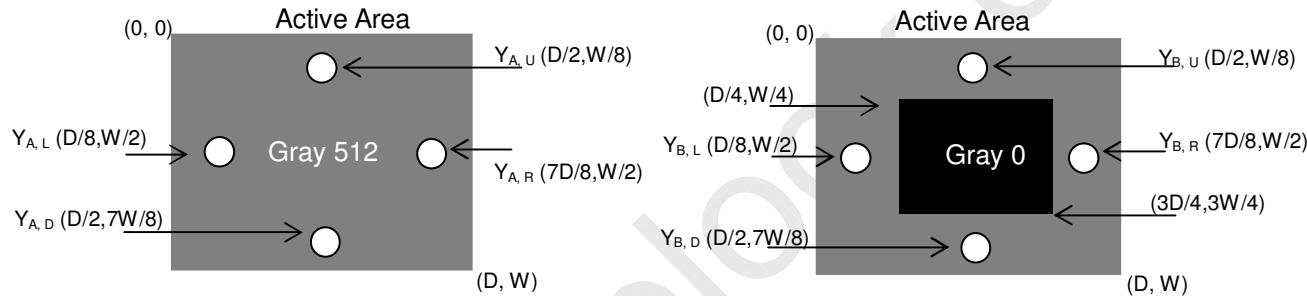
Note (5) Definition of Cross Talk (CT):

$$CT = |Y_B - Y_A| / Y_A \times 100 (\%)$$

Where:

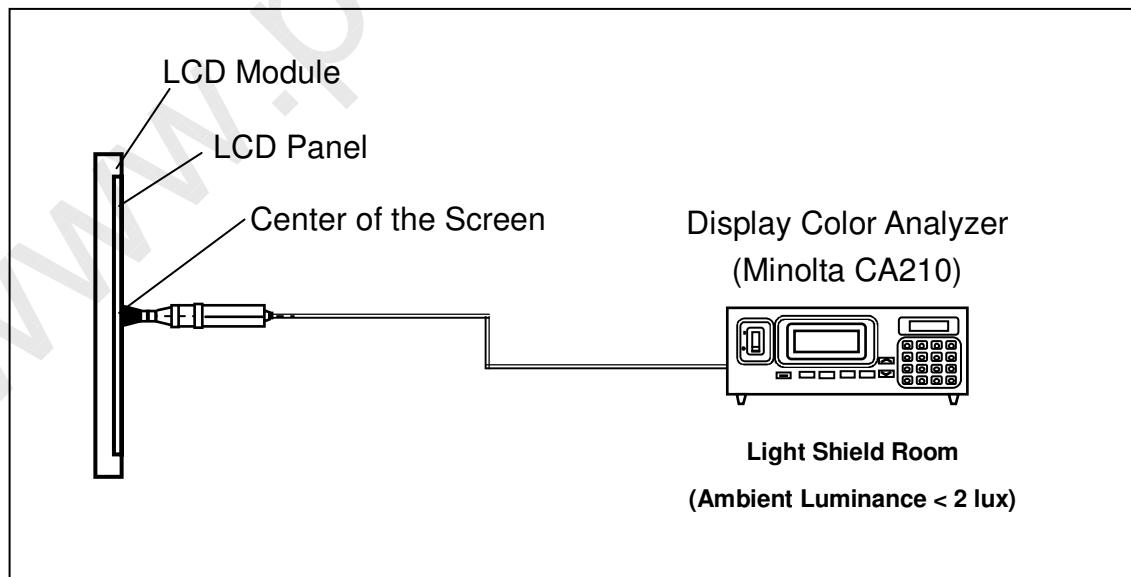
Y_A = Luminance of measured location without gray level 0 pattern (cd/m^2)

Y_B = Luminance of measured location with gray level 0 pattern (cd/m^2)



Note (6) Measurement Setup:

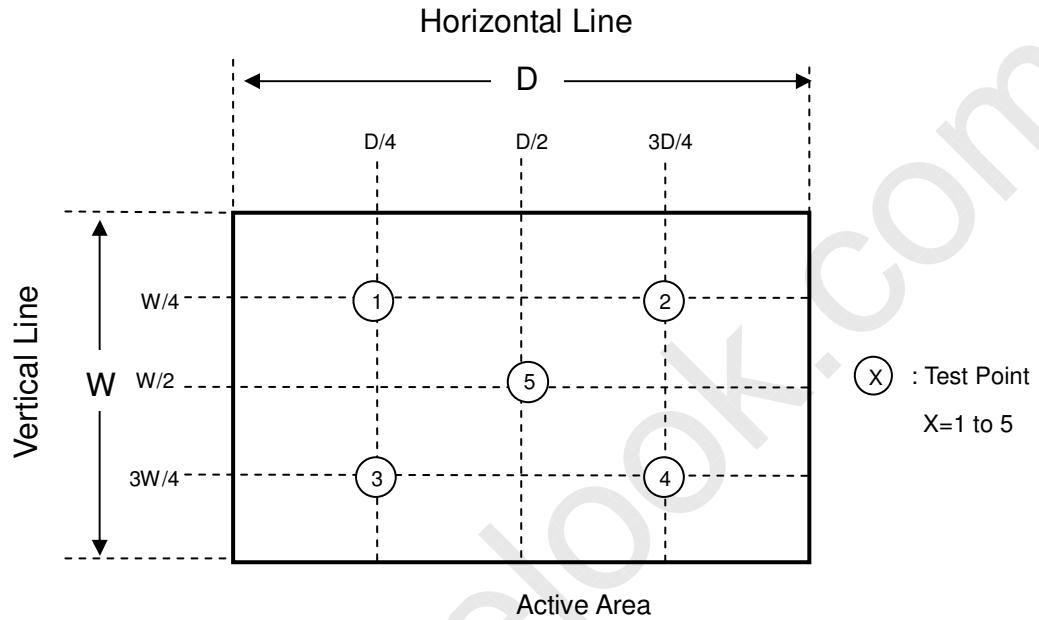
The LCD module should be stabilized at given temperature for 1 hour to avoid abrupt temperature change during measuring. In order to stabilize the luminance, the measurement should be executed after lighting backlight for 1 hour in a windless room.



Note (7) Definition of White Variation (δW):

Measure the luminance of gray level 1023 at 5 points

$\delta W = \text{Maximum} [L(1), L(2), L(3), L(4), L(5)] / \text{Minimum} [L(1), L(2), L(3), L(4), L(5)]$

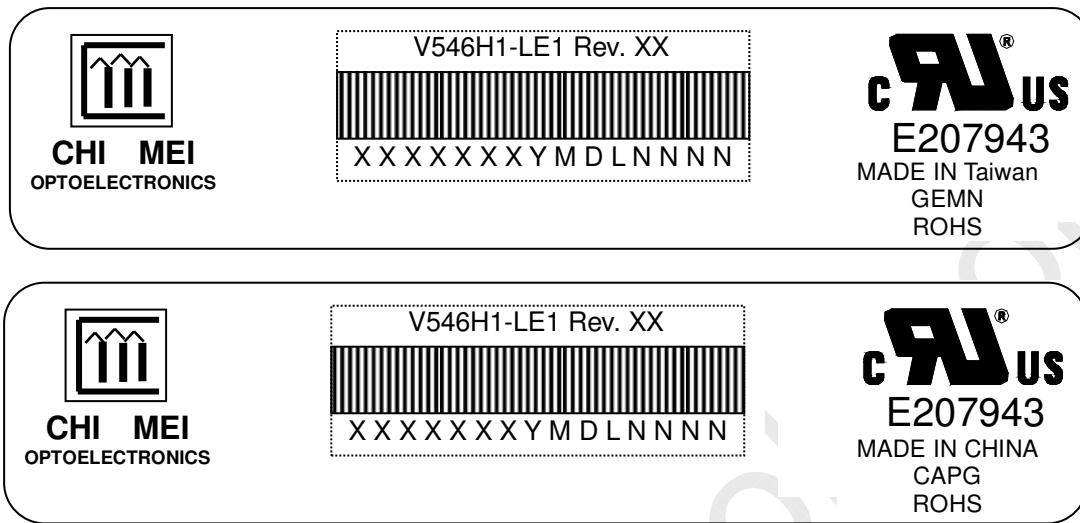




8. DEFINITION OF LABELS

8.1 CMO MODULE LABEL

The barcode nameplate is pasted on each module as illustration, and its definitions are as following explanation.



- (a) Model Name: V546H1-LE1
- (b) Revision: Rev. XX, for example: A0, A1... B1, B2... or C1, C2...etc.
- (c) CMO barcode definition:

Serial ID: XX-XX-X-XX-YMD-L-NNNN

Code	Meaning	Description
XX	CMO internal use	-
XX	Revision	Cover all the change
X-XX	CMO internal use	-
YMD	Year, month, day	Year: 2001=1, 2002=2, 2003=3, 2004=4... Month: Jan. ~ Dec.=1, 2, 3, ~, 9, A, B, C Day: 1 st to 31 st =1, 2, 3, ~, 9, A, B, C, ~, W, X, Y, exclude I, O, and U
L	Product line #	Line 1=1, Line 2=2, Line 3=3, ...
NNNN	Serial number	Manufacturing sequence of product

9. Packaging

9.1 PACKING SPECIFICATIONS

- (1) 3 LCD TV modules / 1 Box
- (2) Box dimensions: 1334(L) X 284 (W) X 856 (H)
- (3) Weight: approximately 48 Kg (3 modules per box)

9.2 PACKING METHOD

Figures 9-1 and 9-2 are the packing method

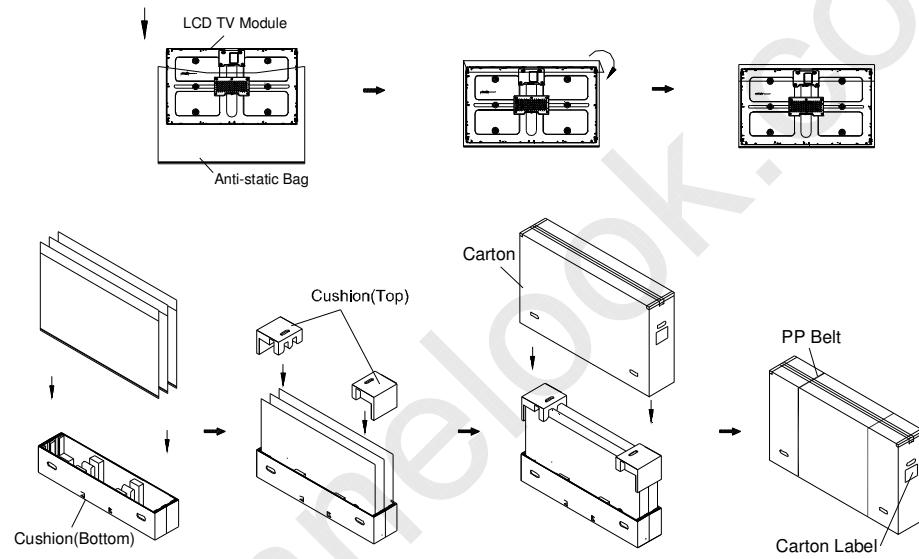
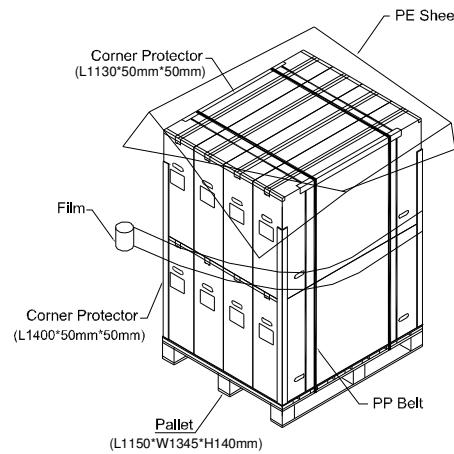


Figure.9-1 packing method

Sea & Land Transportation
Gross : 399Kg



Air Transportation
Gross : 207Kg

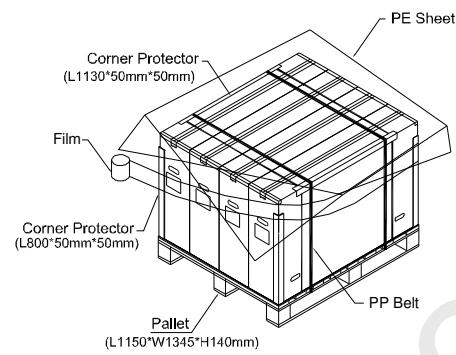


Figure. 9-2 Packing method



Issued Date: Jun. 10, 2009

Model No.: V546H1 - LE1

Tentative

10. PRECAUTIONS

10.1 ASSEMBLY AND HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

- (1) Do not apply rough force such as bending or twisting to the module during assembly.
- (2) It is recommended to assemble or to install a module into the user's system in clean working areas. The dust and oil may cause electrical short or worsen the polarizer.
- (3) Do not apply pressure or impulse to the module to prevent the damage of LCD panel and backlight.
- (4) Always follow the correct power-on sequence when the LCD module is turned on. This can prevent the damage and latch-up of the CMOS LSI chips.
- (5) Do not plug in or pull out the I/F connector while the module is in operation.
- (6) Do not disassemble the module.
- (7) Use a soft dry cloth without chemicals for cleaning, because the surface of polarizer is very soft and easily scratched.
- (8) Moisture can easily penetrate into LCD module and may cause the damage during operation.
- (9) High temperature or humidity may deteriorate the performance of LCD module. Please store LCD modules in the specified storage conditions.
- (10) When ambient temperature is lower than 10°C, the display quality might be reduced. For example, the response time will become slow, and the starting voltage of CCFL will be higher than that of room temperature.

10.2 SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

- (1) The startup voltage of a backlight is over 1000 Volts. It may cause an electrical shock while assembling with the inverter. Do not disassemble the module or insert anything into the backlight unit.
- (2) If the liquid crystal material leaks from the panel, it should be kept away from the eyes or mouth. In case of contact with hands, skin or clothes, it has to be washed away thoroughly with soap.
- (3) After the module's end of life, it is not harmful in case of normal operation and storage.

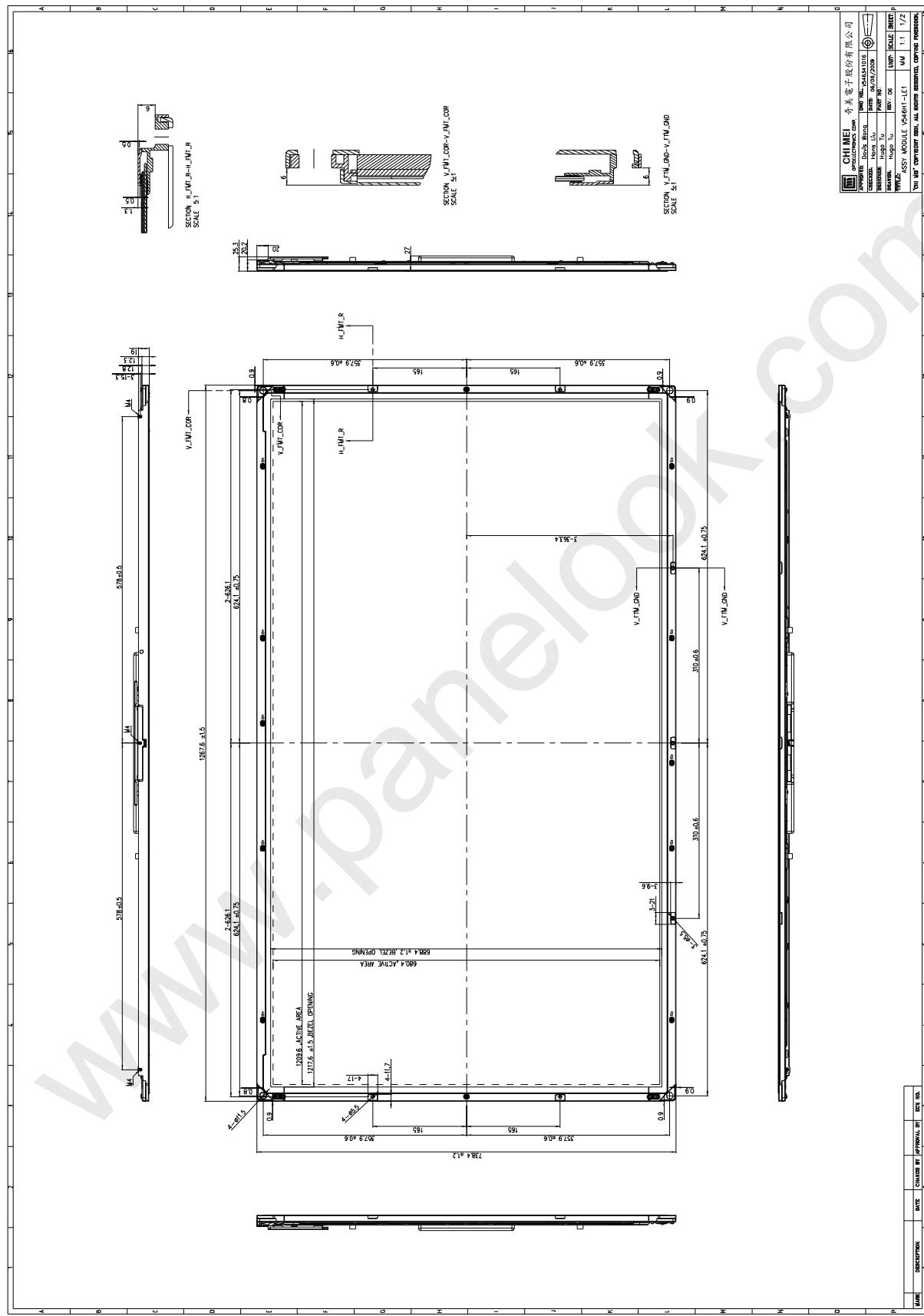
10.3 SAFETY STANDARDS

The LCD module should be certified with safety regulations as follows:

Regulatory	Item	Standard
Information Technology equipment	UL	UL 60950-1: 2003
	cUL	CAN/CSA C22.2 No.60950-1-03
	CB	IEC 60950-1:2001
Audio/Video Apparatus	UL	UL 60065: 2003
	cUL	CAN/CSA C22.2 No.60065-03
	CB	IEC 60065:2001

If the module displays the same pattern for a long period of time, the phenomenon of image sticking may be occurred.

11. MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTIC





Issued Date: Jun. 10, 2009
Model No.: V546H1 - LE1

Tentative

